Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME II.] SATURDAY, 15 MAY, 1830. [NUMBER 67.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

PLEA SIDE.

In the Matter of a writ of Mandamus issued by His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas at Westminster in a certain Cause now depending in the said Court in which JAMES DAVIDSON is the Plaintiff and WILLIAM NICOL, JAMES DYCE NICOL and HENRY PETRIE SAUNDERS are Defendants.

WHEREAS a writ of Mandamus has been issued out of and under the Seal of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, directed to the Honorable the Chief Justice and the other Judges of the Supreme Court here, commanding them to hold a Court with all convenient speed for the Examination of witnesses and receiving proofs in the above Cause on behalf of the said Defendants and in the mean time to cause public notice to be given of the holding of the said Court.

NOTICE IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a Court will be held for the examination of witnesses and receiving proofs on behalf of the said Defendants in the said Cause at the Court House in Bombay on Monday the 24th day of May instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all parties Concerned, together with their witnesses are required to attend—Dated this 10th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and thirty.

ALX. FERRIER,
Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, Bombay.

MR. MORGAN,
FOR DEFENDANTS.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

PLEA SIDE.

In the Matter of a Writ of Mandamus issued by His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at Westminster in a certain cause now depending in the said Court in which WILLIAM REED, ROBERT MARFLITT, ANN STAINES are the Plaintiffs, and DAVID DEAS INGLIS, MICHIE FORBES, GEORGE FORBES, ALEXANDER DAVID INGLIS, WILLIAM HAY LEITH AND JAMES MALCOLMSON are Defendants,

WHEREAS a writ of Mandamus, has been issued out of and under the seal of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at Westminster directed to the Honorable Sir JAMES DEWAR, KNIGHT, Chief Justice and the Honorable Sir JOHN PETER Grant, Knight, and the Honorable Sir WILLIAM SEYMOUR Baronet (so in the writ,) Judges of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay in the East Indies, commanding them with all convenient speed to hold a Court for the examination of Witnesses in the above Cause, on the behalf of the said Defendants and to perform all such other matter and things in this behalf as by the directions of the statute in that case made and provided they are required to do and perform.

NOTICE IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT a Court will be held for the Examination of Witnesses and receiving of proofs on behalf of the said Defendants in the said Cause on Wednesday the 26th, day of May instant at the Court House in Bombay at ten O'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all parties concerned together with their Witnesses are required to attend.—Dated this 10th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and thirty.

ALX. FERRIER,
Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, Bombay.

MR. WEST,
FOR DEFENDANTS.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE, formerly occupied by C. N. Goodwin, Esqre. in Bake-House Lane, apply to JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, at his Office in the Fort.
Bombay, 15th May, 1830.

For Sale
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,
THE FOLLOWING
Printed Works, Forms, &c.

	Rs	qr.
BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....	5	“
Articles of War..............	5	“
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	“
Book Almanack for 1830....	2	“
Sheet, Ditto for 1829..	1	“
Respondentia Bonds each.. ..	1	“
Policies of Insurance, do.	1	“
Bills of Exchange, per sett....	“	2
Interest Bonds do.......	“	2
Bills of Lading do....	“	2
Powers of Attorney, each.. ..	“	1

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

FOR SALE
AT THE. GAZETTE OFFIC[illegible]
THE
BOMBAY RE[illegible]
A[illegible]
DIRE[illegible]
FOR TH[illegible]

PRICE FIVE RUPEES.

THE
ALMANACK
FOR 1830,
Printed on English Paper, and stitched.

PRICE TWO RUPEES.
Bombay, 15th May, 1830.

CALCUTTA.

CAPTAIN REAY AGAIN.

CALCUTTA POLICE, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1830.

Captain Reay, of the ship *England*, again appeared before the Magistrates on this occasion — to answer to the charge of assaulting his second Mate.

He was asked if he had any witness to repel the charge made against him by the secand Mate of the *England* Mr. Nicholas Smith

Captain Reay said, that the prosecutor had come privately up to him on the quarter-deck and called him " a stinking old rascal," and his wife something as bad, or perhaps worse.

Mr. Nicholas Smith was then called and sworn. *Captain Reay.* I shall stand out of the way at all events—*(moving diagonally.)*

Magistrate. Captain Reay, see if you can be quiet, come back and listen to the complaint! On this the gallant Captain was induced to come back, but with some difficulty.

The prosecutor. " I went to the Captain to say that I understood there was an intention to oust me of my situation as an office of the ship. He was then sitting with the chief mate on one of the hencoops. I remonstrated with him, and the consequence was *that he gave me a rope's ending.* He beat me with a rope's end, and tore my shirt off my back (He here exhibited the tatters of his shirt carefully tied up in an handkerchef, which the Magistates declined to examine.)

The Captain said, the complainant had returned the blows he gave him, *with interest!*

Robert Main sworn I am a seamen on board the ship *England.* I saw Captain Reay take a rope's-end and thrash the second officer on the quarter-deck; this occurred in the evening. I was standing at the quarter deck hatchway; they were close to the windlass on the quarter-deck. The Captain took up a rope and beat Mr. Smith. I did not hear the conversation that occurred, except that the Captain said, " *there was no justice in the Police of Calcutta, and that he was determined to act like a Chinaman, and take the law in his own hands.*" I saw Mr. Smith giving him a shove, or pushing the Captain when he was cutting at him, it appeared for the purpose of fencing off the blow. Smith afterwards went below; witness did not perceive any one interfering between the parties.

I am one of the individuals who complained against Capt. Reay a few days since.

The complainant called no other witness.

Captain Reay begged permission to go to Doctor Robison's for a glass of Soda Watar; which request the Magistrate allowed.

After a considerable period Mr. Peugh arrived, and was swern. I am Chief Officer of the *England*, I was sitting with Captain Reay on a hencoop when Mr. Nicholas Smith came up to the Captain and inquired whether he had said, he Mr. Smith would not again be an officer of the ship. The Captain ordered him off the quarter-deck, they grappled and both fell Mr. Smith on being ordered to quit the quarter-deck, said he would not; the Captain then laid hold of him and they both fell, the Capt. was under; on rising, or rather after the wrestling, the Captain said if he did not leave the quarter-deck he would ropes-end him, at this time Mr. Smith was at the gang-way, no blows passed between the parties.

I think it is a difficult thing to answer your question, whether a Captain under such circumstances should order an officer to quite the quarter deck.

Here Mr. Trower asked whether the Captain of a ship is not authorised to order a *passenger* or any other person off the quarter-deck.

Witness, As an officer of the ship, I think he is.

This witness said he did not recollect any act of oppression exercised by Capt, Reay against the crew.

The Magistrates called Mr, Smith. and told hi[illegible]had acted very dis-[illegible] they therefore [illegible] Magis-[illegible]

Cotton.—We have ver[illegible] little to state [illegible]ing this article, the transactions during the week have been to a limitted extent, entirely confined to Native Dealers for immediate consumption.

Grain.—Has been in rather active demand since our last for shipment, and prices generally rate a shade higher.

Indigo.—The Market continues in a very depressed state, and no prospect of any improvement for some time to come.

Lac Dye.—Without enquiry.

Opium.—We have heard of no transactions in this since the Hon'ble Company's sale, held at the Exchange Rooms en Monday last, the 19th Instant, when 2,050 chests were brought forward, which went off as follow :—

	Chests.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar, in ordinary chests..........	737	1,369 12-9	1,00,9,540
Ditto, in chests with compartments... packed at Patna	5	1,315	6,575
Ditto, unpacked at the Presidency..	458	1,271-10-6	5,82.420
Ditto, with cloth envelopes	200	1,240-	2,48,100
Ditto uncleared from a former Sale....	23	1,365	31,395
Total Behar..	1,423	1,319-12-3	18,57,030
Beneras	627	1,381- 9-1	8.66,245

Country Piece Goods.—Demand limited, but no alterations in prices.

Saltpetre.—In limited enquiry; prices steady.

Sugar—Also dull; there is no fine in the Market, and Benares has declined a little since our last.

Shell Lac—Scarce, and wanted.

Silk—Without enquiry.

China and Eastern Produce.—Generally excessively dull; sales to some extent have been effected in Pepper, at considerable advance.

Europe Goods.—Twist continues in undiminished request; about 200 bales have been sold during the week at a trifling reduction, say 2 or 3 pies per Morah.—[illegible] Cotton Piece Goods there has not been [illegible] doring—other Goods generally very heavy, [illegible] a large stock pressing on the Market.

Metals.---Copper has advanced in price since our last, particularly Slab and Tile, but the demand continues limited; sales have been effected. We have no improvement to notice in Iron—Lead, dull, and on the decline---Spelter has been rather in better demand at steady prices ---Sweedish Steel looking up---Block Tin has again fallen.

Freight to London.---Dead Weight £4 to £4 10, Light Freight £5 to £6, and difficulty in procuring it.---*Supp. to the Ind. Gazt. Apr. 23.*

MADRAS.

A shocking and fatal occurrence, we lament to say, took place on Wednesday evening last, at St. Thomé; the particulars of which, as nearly as we have been able to collect them, are as follows.

Ensign Bromwick, of the 29th Regt. N. I. accompanied by several other Officers, went into the sea, between five and six o'clock, to bathe. Mr. Bromwick had advanced a little out of his depth, when he was heard to make a sudden exclamation, and the sea around him appeared immediately covered with blood. He was then seen attempting to swim on shore, and the sea was a second time observed to be covered with blood. Lieutanant Brodie, Adjutant of the 29th N. I., thereupon swam to Mr, Bromwick's assistance and dragged him on shore, when his right leg and his body were found to be dreadfully lacerated, a considerable part both of the leg and thigh and of the body, having been torn away. The little finger also of the right hand had been bitten off. The mischief had evidently been done by a shark. We lament to add that Mr. Bromwick died almost immediately, and before he could be conveyed to his residence, which was very near the beach.—We have been told that, by a most strange coincidence, the deceased's brother officers, just before the fatal event, jocosely proposed to bury him as a dead man, and that upon his offering no resistance, they actually dug a hole in the sand, and buried him in it; a too true omen of what was about to happen! The deceased we hear was a very fine young man, and universally be loved for his amiable disposition.—*Mad. Gaz. May, 1*

BOMBAY.

EXTRAORDINARY PEDESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.

From the Oriental Sporting Magazine.

Yesterday Morning (31st Mar.) at 2 o'clock, Lieut. K. of the Queen's Royals at Poonah [illegible]ted to walk nineteen miles in four hours for [illegible] fifteen hundred Rupees. The ground [illegible]lay of pedestrianism was a [illegible]igh public road, be-[illegible]way of the late [illegible] sentry box [illegible]oyals, from [illegible] the trial commenced. The [illegible]ose who backed the Officer were [illegible]aylor and, Lieut. Robinson, and for Time [illegible]apt. Morris and Lieut. Grant. one for each party accompanying him on horseback the whole way.

At starting the odds were greatly in favour of the performer, whose known powers had been long the theme of conversation in the sporting circles, and consequently. the chaffers had it all their own way, Gold to silver would scarcely have benn taken, and the style in which the officer started off, promised that all was right. During his first three miles, his step was light and lengthy, his body somewhat inclined forward, and his arms raised upwards, from the elbows, sway'd to and fro with his step, across his chest; during the next three miles, his footing seemed more firm, and his arms less bent, and in the seventh and eight miles he certainly appeared to walk with more ease than when he set off. His ninth and tenth miles were slower than any he had yet gone, but he was much under his time and looked fresh and confident; in the eleventh mile he again brushed along at a clever pace, but this injudicious effort did him some harm, and the first symptoms of fatigue appeared soon after turning for the twelfth mile, when his arms, which had gradually unbent till they hung perpendicularly by his sides, now oscillated from sheer weakness, his body was more bent and his step much shorter. These symptoms increased with every mile, and after the fifteenth his backers began to look blue, and a little *hedging* took place; the next mile told dreadfully upon him—he seemed greatly exhaustsd and not quite awake to what was going on. " Rum is riz and sugar is fell," cried a friend to old time; betting became brisker—the scene too had changed; the stilly coolness of the moonlight morning was changed into the bustle and noise of a sunny day; hundreds of people had collected to witness the " coming in," and the fascination of female charms was wanting to inspire the pedestrian; but the 17th and 18th miles seemed to completely exhaust him—his knees tottered—his hands were swollen and black—and his voice had sunk into a feeble moan as he asked for refreshement:—his principal backer here shewed great tact, told him it was impossible he could lose, and encouraged him by exerting his own high spirits, the effect of which was that he went off for his last mile at a first-rate pace, followed by a vast number of men who cheered him occasionally as he now and then made his greatest efforts, but when he turned to go the last half mile, he looked so completely knocked up, that although he had ten minutes to spare, great fears were entertained by many that he must give in. Again his friends exerted themselves to excite his spirits, which were evidently flagging, and despair and exhaustion were pictured on his countenance. As he approached the winning chair, loud huzzas cheered him on; the case became doubtful—he was close home, but a false step would have floored him, the greatest interest and anxiety prevailed—the second hand of the umpire's watch had already began clicking over the *last minute*, when a tremendous and long continued shout of exultation announced the accomplishment of this surprising feat—with only 55 seconds to spare.

TIME.

Miles.	Minutes.	Seconds.
1	10	30
2	10	30
3	12	00
4	12	00
5	11	42
6	12	13
7	12	06
8	12	10
9	13	46
10	12	53
11	11	50
12	12	56
13	13	08
14	13	18
15	13	44
16	13	52
17	13	47
18	13	58
19	12	42
	3 59	05

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,.................. at 6 months sight 1 | 9¼
Bengal.................. at 30 days sight. 107 per 100
Madras.................. at 30 days sight *a* 98 per 0 | 0

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 137 Bombay Rs per 0 | 0 Sc
Unremitable ditto 105 ditto per 0 | 0 ditto.

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, elling at 108 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars....... 100 per 222 B'by Rs
German Crowns........ 100 per 213 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London.................. Per Ton £ 4.
China.................. Per Candy, 35 Rs.

THE GAZETTE.

The Boyne Captain Daniel Warren, took her Departure on Thursday morning for England. The following is a list of her Passengers.

Mrs. Leighton, Mrs Blake, Mrs. Osborne, Miss Willoughby, Miss Leighton, Captain T. Leighton, Major Blake, Lieutenant H. Stockley, Ensign H. Cotgrave, W. J. Hunter, Esq. J. Rae. Esq. Lieutenant Crawley, Lieutenant W. Walker, Surgeon W. Jones, Assistant Surgeon G. Richmond, Captain J. P. Cumming, Lieutenant R. Colquhon, Master Anderson, Miss Blake, Master Blake.

We have reason to believe that the paragraph which found it's way into the Bengal Hurkaru and copied into our paper of Wednesday last, announcing that advices had b[illegible] received at Calcutta of the recall [illegible] P. GRANT by His Majest[illegible] before the King in C[illegible] contained in a [illegible] Company [illegible] can venture to say th[illegible] been issued.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.---Lieut. J. Woore, 10th B. Lt. Cy.
Ensign G. Beddulph, 45th B. N. I.
Capt. M. P. Melville, 7th Regt. N. I.
Capt. Cotgrave, Artillery.
Capt. Havelock, 4th Dns.
DEPARTURES.---Lieut. H. Stockley, 7th Regt.
Ensign S. Macan, 17th Regt.
Capt. G. R. Jervis, Inspectg. Engineer.
Capt. Darke, 4th Regt.
Major D. Maclean, Queen's Royals.
Lieut. G. A. Hughes, 15th Regt.

SHIPPING REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 12th.—A Prize Brig, Lieut. G. Harvey, in charge from Maccalla, 18th April, A. Prize Brig of the H. C. Sloop of War Coote, sent in on suspicion of her Commander and Officers having been Murdered by their Crew.

DEPARTURES.—May 13th.—Ship Boyne, (Free Trader,) D. Warren Master, to London.

Do.—Ship Lord Castlereagh, A. Hogg Master, to China.

Do.—Ship Kusrovie, Abdull Rusool Nacqudah, to Madras.

Ships Loading.

ENGLISH.—Malvina, for London; Bencoolen, for do.; H. C. Duchess of Athol for China; Thomas Coutts, for do.; Cumbrian for do.; Triumph, for do.; Ann for do. Charles Forbes, for do.; Lowjee for do.; Bombay Castle, for do,; Guilford, for do; Glenelg, for do; Bannerman for do.; Caledonia, for do.; Futtay Salam for do.; Royal Charlotte, for do. Cruttenden, for Penang; Wootmany, for Penang: Discovery for Persian Gulph; Monsory, for Persian Gulph; Dadloy, and Dowlut Savoy, for Siam.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Ships Duchess of Athol and Thomas Coutts.

FREE TRADERS.—Triumph, Malvina, Bencoolen, Guildford, Sesostris, Royal Charlotte, Othello and Clairmont.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Bannerman, Ann, Bombay Castle, Dadloy, Discovery, Cruttenden, Lowjee Family, Futtay Salam, Caledonia, Glenelg, Asia Felix, Charles Forbes, Hercules, Cumbrian, Sunbury and Virgini.

DUTCH.---Helena.

H. M. Ship Challenger.

ARAB.—Wootmany, Nassary, Mamory, and Woorter.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Hastings, Tigris, Ternate, and Nautilus.

STEAMER.—Enterprize.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.---At the Scotch Church, by the Revd. J. Lawrie, Lieut. & Adjt J. Eckford, 19th Regt. Native Infy to Mary Edmonds, third daughter of R. C. Gooderich, Esq.

BIRTHS.---Yesterday the 11th, the Lady of J. P. Willoughby, Esq of a Daughter.

At Belgaum, on the 25th Ultimo, the Lady of Captain Lardner, of a Daughter.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—April 30, Ship Espina, Captain Pedro Ramirezo, from Manilla 3d, and Singapore 21st March.

DEPARTURES.—May Ist, Bark Lady Munro, Captain J. Aiken, for Moulmein; 2d, Ship Robarts. J. Corbyn for Mauritius; do. Ship Atlas, F. Allen, do. will sail this Evening.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.---April 23d.---Bark Linnœus, R. Winder, from Mauritius 27th February and Eskapelly 10th April.

24. H. M. Sloop Zebra, Captain R. Pridham, from Madras 17th April.

26. American Ship John Land, from Philadelphia 22d December and Madras 18th April.

Passengers per Bridgewater, from China.---Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and three Children; Captain Brown, of H. M. Service; Lieutenant Green, Bengal Artillery.

Per Asserghur.---Mrs. Major Campbell.

Per Bark Linnœus, from Mauritius.---Madam Quesnel; Miss H. Quesnel; Miss E. Quesnel; Miss M. Quesnel; Miss Quesnel; U. Quesnel.

Per Ship Georgian, from Philadelphia.—Mr. George Ryan, and Mr. Joseph Sloan, Super Cargoes; Mr. Samuel C. Murin, Surgeon; Mr. John Bird, Clerk; Mr, John Rulon, Merchant, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.---April 22d.—Brig Zoroaster, W. C. Printice, for Tavoy and Amherst Town.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on Tuesday morning, the 20th April, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, by Special Licence, Mr. James O'Brien, to Miss Augusta Fetherston, fifth Daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Fetherston, late of the Honorable Company's Invalid Establishment.

At Calcutta, on the 21st April, at St. John,s Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, E M. Goode, Esq. to Eleanor Campbell, Daughter of John Campbell, Es[illegible]

At Calcutta, o[illegible] Cathedral, [illegible] Bathurst[illegible]

At [illegible] formerly Proprietor of [illegible]ollock Street [illegible]tel, aged 34 years.

[illegible] Calcutta, on Sunday, the 25th April, Daniel McDonald, Esq. of the Firm of McDonald and Co. Merchants, aged 48 years.

English Extracts.

MORNING CHRO.—Dec. 30.

We observe a great disposition throughout the country to throw all the odium of the present prosecutions on the Whigs. *The Dublin Evening Post* of Saturday last, observes:—

"It has been said by Tory writers, that Whigs in power are the bitterest enemies of the Press, and several cases are cited to prove the assertion. We do not desire at present to enter into the consideration of these cases, but we may be allowed to say this, that the Whig Law Officers, with the exception of one splendid and pure example in our own country (Lord PLUNKETT), have shown more *touchiness* upon the subject than becomes the principle which they are so fond of inculcating. Sir VICARY GIBBS, we believe, was in early life a Whig, but he was as wicked a prosecutor as PERCIVAL himself. Now what has the character of the administration of that Statesman gained by the prosecutions which distinguished its, entire course? We should rather ask, indeed, how much it has lost? The Whigs were opposed all along, and most vehemently too, to that crusade against the Press; and had it been continued much longer—had not the good sense and temperance of the late Lord LIVERPOOL prevailed, we verily believe that the Whigs must have succeeded to office."

. . . . . .

"With respect to the libels for which *The Morning Journal* has been tried, there is only one of them, which in our opinion ought to be submitted to the consideration of a Court of Justice—we mean the charge of personal corruption against the LORD CHANCELLOR of England—and that should be done not with a view to vengeance against the individual, but merely for the purpose of disabusing the public. As to the Libels against the KING and the Duke of WELLINGTON, they are so extravagant and silly, that they could not possibly be productive of harm to any person but the parties publishing. It is one question—what is Libel? and another—shall we prosecute? Anything is Libel that the ATTORNEY-GENERAL pleases, for he has only to fasten upon an inadvertent phrase, and to deduce evil intention. The Information is framed, the inuendos learnedly charged—and the thing is done. But the question which Sir JAMES SCARLETT should ask, is not whether 'I may obtain a verdict? but 'what good will a verdict do the Administration?' We contend for it, that the libels in *The Morning Journal* have done no mischief. With regard to the second question, we are of opinion that the course chosen by the Learned Gentleman will be decidedly hurtful to the character of the Duke of WELLINGTON'S Administration, and therefore injurious to its capacity of doing good. These topics will revive the memory of the discussion and embarrass the Government—and it will have the effect, we are sorry to be obliged to say, of making the public remember the old tirades against the Whigs, groundless as we know they are in general at the bottom, enemies to free discussion."

A Morning Contemporary goes a great deal further.

"Half the materials (it is observed) of modern history is composed of the pompous never-ending asseverations of this party in favour of the above object when out of place; and a tolerable proportion of the other half in proving their dereliction of that principle when in. In short, with them a clamour for popular rights has always been made a step-ladder to power; and the use which they have made of that power has been to evince their hatred of the people, and their eagerness to tyrannise over and oppress them. The desire to pass the Catholic Question first threw the Duke of WELLINGTON into the arms of this party; and the fear of being now in a minority without them still renders his Grace their humble servant. We are aware that there are those who attempt to deny this junction. These persons tell us that there is but one Member of the Cabinet (Lord ROSSLYN) who ever was a Whig. To these persons we would reply, by asking what *was* the LORD CHANCELLOR?—and, beyond the Cabinet, what *is*, or was, Sir JAMES SCARLETT, Mr. BROUGHAM, and Mr. CALCRAFT, now all holding gowns or office under the Duke?—and what were or are, his Grace's Parliamentary auxiliaries, Earl GREY, Lord HOLLAND, Mr. TIERNEY, and a crowd of other patriots, whose early political life has been passed, when out of office, in talking of nothing but public freedom and popular rights? If there was any one topic [illegible] which this party expended more breath [illegible]an on any other, it was in eulogizing and [illegible]xtolling to the skies the Liberty of the Press. [illegible]n their toasts and speeches it was called [illegible]ur very breath, without which we die; [illegible]n at a time when the Press was [illegible]discreet in some of its move[illegible] the animadversion and [illegible]ost reasonable adhe[illegible]d souls! then wan[illegible] storm the citadel, [illegible]ng-ladder which [illegible]ll. The assault, it is true, did not succeed, but they have since gained possession by stratagem; and what is the return which they make to the Press, but to render it the object of their bitterest vengeance? We will not trust ourselves to speak of this political turpitude as it deserves. We sicken at the view which it affords of blighted hopes, and martyred confidence;—but this we will say, that as HANNIBAL, in his infancy, swore eternal hatred to Rome, so ought the betrayed and insulted people of this country to detest the very name of Whig."

The question is not, we think, fairly stated. There are many Whigs who do not share the views of Sir JAMES SCARLETT, or resemble him in disposition and character, as there are many Tories who regret that the Duke of WELLINGTON should have allowed himself to depart from the line of moderation of which the example was first set by Lord LONDONDERRY. The difference between Whigs and Tories for many years back, as we have more than once stated, is incomprehensible. Any difference must be confined to the greater or less share of knowledge and liberality professed by the individuals of whom parties are composed. A Whig may be a Reformer—he may advocate principles of free trade—he may be a partizan of economy and retrenchment, or he may be a determined enemy of Reform, an opponent of commercial freedom, and an advocate for corruption in its ugliest shape. A Tory may be the same. We know not what Sir FRANCIS BURDETT calls himself now; but we remark in his speeches in the House of Commons, on moving for Parliamentary Reform, he called himself a Tory. The late Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY was Whig, and Sir JAMES SCARLETT is a Whig but is there one principle, one feeling shared in common by them? We will not do Earl GREY, Lord HOLLAND, and Mr. TIERNEY the injustice to suppose, for a moment, they approve of the present prosecutions; and as to Mr. BROUGHAM, his approbation of them, is no more to be inferred from his appearing on the side of the Crown than his approbation of the conduct of Lord CHARLES SOMERSET, at the Cape because his Lordship availed himself of his talents as a Counsellor. Notwithstanding the nonsense that has been talked in Ireland about feeing Messrs. O'CONNELL and SHEIL, there is no point, we believe, so well ascertained as that a Barrister, if not already engaged, must be at the command of whoever is ready to pay him for his services. Mr. BROUGHAM is not responsible for the prosecutions; and it would require good evidence to persuade us, in the teeth of the whole tenor of his life, that he approves of them. Mr. BROUGHAM has always sympathised warmly with whatever tends to promote the cause of improvement in every shape; he has laboured from the commencement of his public career to raise the people, and to add to their means of protecting themselves against misgovernment; and he is the very last man who will give his support to principles calculated to place the Press under trammels, which will deprive it of all its utility. But Sir JAMES SCARLETT has never sympathised with more than one individual; he has never maifested any of the diffusive philanthropy of Mr. BROUGHAM—never laboured like him for the advancement of education, the destruction of abuses. There is in nothing in his present proceedings which can surprize any one who has attended to his professional and Parliamentary progress.

With respect to Whigs and Tories, the matter is simply this:—No set of men under our Constitution of Church and State, can carry on the Government without availing themselves largely of the means of corruption. But one set of individuals may be more liberally disposed than another. One set may obstinately withstand all improvement in our laws and administration, may patonize intolerance at home, and employ the power and influence of the Government in encouraging tyranny and misgovernment abroad. Another set may, while equally obliged to conduct the Government for the benefit of the privileged classes, yet feel disposed to treat the people, in other respects, with kindness and forbearance—to commit no more injustice than is absolutely necessary. Hence the general anxiety, after the retirement of Lord LIVERPOOL, and on the death of Mr. CANNING, to see in power those individuals who, it was supposed, would conduct the Government on liberal and comprehensive principles. It was then admitted, that the distinction between Whig and Tory was no longer in existence. There is no intelligible distinction in the present day, but between advocates and opponents of Constitutional Reform.

The best account we have seen of the Constitution as it exists, is that given by JEFFERSON, in a letter to Governor LANGDON, dated 5th March, 1810, in the last portion of his Memoirs, &c. just published. "It may be asked (he says) what in the nature of her Government unfits England for the observation of moral duties? In the first place, her KING is a cipher; his only function being to name the Oligarchy which is to govern her. The Parliament is, by corruption, the mere instrument of the will of the Administration. The real power and property in the Government is in the great aristocratical families of the nation. The nest of office being too small for all of them to cuddle into at once, the contest is eternal which shall crowd the other out. For this purpose they are divided into two parties—the Ins and the Outs—so equal in weight that a small matter turns the balance. To keep themselves in when they are in every stratagem must be practised, every artifice used, which may flatter the pride, the passions, or power of the nation. Justice, honour, faith, must yield to the necessity of keeping themselves in place. The question whether a measure is moral is never asked; but whether it will nourish the avarice of their merchants, or the piratical spirit of their navy, or produce any other effect which may strengthen them in their places. As to engagements, however positive, entered into by the predecessors of the Ins—why they were their enemies; they did every thing which was wrong; and to reverse every thing they did must, therefore, be right. . . . . In an absolute Government there can be no such equipondcreat parties. The despot is the government. His power, suppressing all opposition, maintains his Ministers firm in their places."

Lord WALDEGRAVE tells us, in his Memoirs, that GEORGE the Second having been accustomed till manhood to a Government of this last description was greatly shocked at the corruption of this country. "Being past thirty," he says, "when the Hanover Succession took place, and having since experienced the violence of party, the injustice of popular clamour, the corruption of Parliaments, and the selfish motives of pretended patriots, it is not surprising that he should have contracted some prejudices in favour of those Governments where the Royal authority is under less restraint."

Corruption and hypocrisy, however, are better than despotism. But may not a time arrive when we shall be able to dispense with them also?

THE TIMES.—Jan. 4.

His Majesty's ship *Espiegle*, 18, Commander R. Elliot, arrived on Thursday last from Plymouth, having on board nearly half a million of dollars, from the Havannah, which city she left on the 16th of November. We regret to learn by her that the *Hornet*, American sloop of war, with a vast quantity of treasure on board, from Tampico, bound to the Havannah, is missing, and it was feared had foundered. The loss will fall almost wholly

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

on the British merchants. Large quantities of silver were coming to the coast from the interior, and in a few days after the *Hornet* left it was presumed that 3,000,000 of dollars would be ready to be shipped. The mines in the possession of Englishmen had began to assume a profitable appearance; all the specie, however, shipped from them must not be regarded as profit, as the expenditure of the establishment was paid for by bills drawn on the spot on England, the rate of exchange being favourable to this practice. The Mexican Government had commenced emancipating a portion of the slave population, by giving to the slave owners written undertakings to pay the value of the slaves at some future period. This measure had created great dissatisfaction, and considerable apprehensions among the Mexicans, least the unemployed negroes should congregate together and commit excesses. The British squadron had enjoyed, with one or two exceptions, uninterrupted good health, which was attributed to the persevering activity of Admiral Fleming, in keeping his ships at sea. We understand the sickness on board the *Arachne* had arisen entirely from accident; her boats had been upset in a river, and the exposure of the people consequently had brought on a disease which unfortunately proved so fatal. The slave-trade was carried on with the most vigorous activity; no less than six vessel employed in that inhuman traffic were refitting at the Havannah whilst the *Espiegle* was lying there. The *Fame*, the large sloop we have before noticed, was also re-fitting at the Havannah with the greatest expedition, for the purpose of returning to the coast. It was said that in her last unsuccessful cruise, she had lost no less than a thousand people, slaves and crew collectively: she was so weak in the latter, that she required assistance before she could get into port. The *Barham* was perpectly refitted, and ready for sea, her damages not being so extensive as was at first apprehended. Sir James C. Smyth arrived at Nassau, in the *Blossom*, about the 12th. The *Espiegle* was 12 days in the channel, during which the weather was so cold and severe, that 15 of the crew are on the sick list, from being frost-bitten and with chilblains. The next ship to England with treasure will most probably, be the *Arachne* sloop of war. The *Espiegle* was towed into harbour, on the day of her arrival, to be paid off.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND—The Bounty's Crew.

In our July number we presented our readers with an account of the Mutiny on board the Bounty. We have been favoured by Captain Dillon with the subjoined narrative of events connected with this interesting subject, communicated to him by an Otaheitan woman, named Jenny, the wife of Isaac Martin, one of the mutineers, in the presence of Mr. Nott, a missionary, who resided on Otaheite for twenty-seven years. Captain Dillon also speaks the Otaheitan language fluently, and has acquired perhaps a more intimate acquan-

of them proposed to stop.* In a few days we reached Matavai, where some of the crew went on shore, and took a proportion of the property with them. Only nine remained on board, attracted by the native females who were in the ship, about nineteen in number, and told the women that the vessel was to proceed to Pare, the king's district, the next morning.

"The same evening, while the woman were below at supper, the mutineers cut the cable and stood to the northward. Four natives of Otatheite and two Tobouai men were then on board. When the ship got about a mile outside the reefs, one of the women leaped over board and swam ashore. Next morning the vessel was off Tethurea, a low island to the northward of Otaheite, but not so near as to permit any of the women venturing to swim a shore there which several of them were inclined to do, as they were much afflicted at being torn from their friends and relations.

"The ship now tacked and stood to the southward, and next morning was close in with the island of Eimeo, about five or six leagues distant from Otaheite. A canoe shortly afterwards came off, and six of the women, who were rather ancient, were allowed to depart in her: twelve then remained on board. Next morning they were out of sight of land, and sailed before the wind to the westward. After many days had elapsed, a small island was discovered, called by the natives Purutea. A canoe came off, bringing a pig and cocoanuts. One of the natives ventured on board, and was much delighted at beholding the pearl shell buttons on the jacket of Captain Christian, who, in a very friendly manner, gave the man the jacket. The latter stood on the ship's gunwale, showing the present to his countrymen, when one of the mutineers shot him dead; he fell into the sea. Christian was highly indignant at this; but could do nothing more, having lost all authority, than reprimand the murderer severely. The other natives in the canoe immediately picked up their dead companion, and paddled towards the shore, uttering loud lamentations.

"In a few days we saw one of the Tongataboo, or Friendly Islands. Several canoes came off with aboundance of hogs, yams, and poultry. The natives said that Totee (Captain Cook) had been there, and that the horned cattle left by him were living. Continued our course to leeward, and discovered a small low island, where Christian proposed to stop. The boats was sent on shore to ascertain whether it was inhabited. Before the crew had time to land, people were seen on the beach. After landing and remaining a while on shore, the boat returned to the ship with the news, Had this been an uninhabited island, Christian would have destroyed the ship and remained there. Finding the inhabitants were numerous, they sailed away that night to windward. Two months elapsed before land was again seen, during which time all on board wore much discouraged; they therefore thought of returning to Otaheite. Pitcairn's Island was at length discovered in the evening. It was then

plant was found on the island, and means were immediately taken to cultivate it. Christian had a son born about this time, whom he named Friday,* he was baptized by Brown.

"Williams, whose wife died, now proposed to take one of the Otaheitan men's wives, there being only two among them; and lots were drawn which it should be. The chance fell on the wife of an Otaheitan, called Tararo. Williams accordingly took her from her husband who was in consequence afflicted, and betook himself to the hills, After three days he returned and got his wife away, and took her to the mountains with him. The native men now proposed to kill the English, who were, however, upon their guard: three of the principals in the plot thought proper to seek refuge in the mountains. One of the natives who remained with the English, was sent by Christian to the mountains, for the purpose of shooting the principal conspirator, whose name was was Oopee, promising to reward him handsomely if he succeeded, but, if he did not, he was to lose his own life. The man took a pistol with him as directed: he found Oopee among the craggy precipices and killed him Tararo, woo had taken his wife from Williams, and was still in the mountains, was shot by order of the Europeans: his wife now returned to Williams. After this the mutineers lived in a peaceable manner for some years, (it, must be recollected there were now only four native men remaining.)

The next affair of consequence that occurred was that of Manari, the Otaheitan, who stole a pig belonging to M'Koy, for which offence the English beat him severely. Teimua afterwards stole some yams, and one of the women informed of him. He was also severely chastised.

The natives again concerted among themselves to murder the English, and went about from day to day with their muskets, on a pretence of shooting wild-fowl. The mutineers did not suspect their intentions: Williams was the first man shot, while putting up a fence round his garden. The natives next proceeded to shoot Christian: they found him clearing some ground for a garden, and while in the act of carrying away some roots, they went behind him and shot him between the shoulders—he fell. They then disfigured him with an ax about the head, and left him dead on the ground.

The natives next proceeded to another enclosure, where they found Miles and M'Koy the former was shot dead, but M'Koy saved himself by flight. They now went to Martin's house and shot him: he did not fall immediately, but ran to Brown's house, which was not far off. He was there shot a second time. when he fell: they beat him on the head with a hammer till he was quite dead. Brown at the same time was knocked on the head with stones, and left for dead. As the murderers were going away, he rose up and ran. One of them pursued and overtook him. He begged hard for mercy, or that they would not kill him until he had seen his wife. They promised they would spare his life: however, one with a musket got behind him and shot him dead. Alexander Smith (*alias* John Adams) was next fired at in his own house;

and feet. Young died a natural death on a Christmas day. Sunday was observed by Christian, and divine service read. He left his wife and three children; she had more children by another husband,

"A ship was seen before Mathew Quintil was killed, and after the death of Christian, when only four of the mutineers were left. A long time after, another vessel appeared, and sent a boat on shore to take off cocoa-nuts; the people on shore beckoned to the ship to send the boat a second time, she did not do so but stood out to sea. The next ship that arrived was the Topaz, Captain Folger. He promised to return in eight months. A vessel may anchor where the Bounty did; wind at south a south-east. The island abounds in yams taro, tea-root, cloth-plant. bread-fruit, hogs, poultry, &c."

Such were the fatal consequences of a crime foreign to the characters of British seamen, and originating in the abuse of the extensive authority necessarily vested in the commander of a man-of war, for the preservation of good order and discipline; furnishing a memorable example of the effects of undue severity in the first instance, and the absence of salutary control in the end.—*United Service Journal.*

LITERATURE.

The Comic Annual. By Thomas Hood, Esq.
London, 1830.

A celebrated practitioner is playfully, but not ill-naturedly, dealt with in the annexed.

A GOOD DIRECTION.

A certain gentleman, whose yellow cheek
Proclaimed he had not been in living quite
An Anchorite—
Indeed, he scarcely knew a well day;—
At last, by friends' advice, was led to seek
A surgeon of great note—named Aberfeldie,
A very famous Author upon Diet,
Who, better starr'd than Alchemists of old,
By dint of turning mercury to gold,
Had settled at his country-house in quiet.

Our Patient, after some impatient rambles
Thro' Enfield roads, and Enfield lanes of brambles
At last, to make inquiry had the *nous*,—
"Here, my good man,
Just tell me if you can,
Pray which is Mr. Aberfeldie's house?"
The man thus stopp'd—perusing for a while
The yellow visage of the man of bile,
At last made answer, with a broadish grin:
"Why, turn to right—and left—and right again,
The road's direct—you cannot fail to go it."—

"But stop! my worthy fellow!—one word more—
From other houses how am I to know it!"—

"How!—why you'll see *blue pillars* at the door!"

In deference to the character of the season, we conclude with the following appropriate verses—heartily recommending the *Comic Annual* to the "thoughtless, the gay, and the free."

ODE TO ST. SWITHEN.

"The rain it raineth every day."
The Dawn is overcast, the morning low'rs,
On ev'ry window-frame hang beaded damps,
Like rows of small illumination lamps.
To celebrate the Jubilee of Showr's!
A constant sprinkle patters from all leaves,
The very Dryads are not dry, but soppers,
And from the Houses' eaves
Tumble eaves-droppers.

The hundred clerks that live
Bondsmen to mercantile
With squashing

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

They say you are a creature of no bowel;
They say you're always washing Nature's face,
And that you then supply her,
With nothing drier,
Than some old wringing cloud by way of towel!
The whole town wants you duck'd, just as you duck it,
They wish you on your own mud porridge supper'd

THE LATE MR. PERCEVAL

Mr Jerdan, the Editor of *The Literary Gazette*, in No, 9 of the "National Portrait Gallery of Illustrious and Eminent Personages,": gives the following relations of the catastrophe by which that gentleman met his death:—"I had asscended the stair which leads to the folding-door of the lobby, and was about to push it open for myself, when turning partly round, I saw the premier (with whom I had the honour of a very slight personal acquaintance mounting the steps immediately behind me. I bowed to him, and was saluted in return with that benevolent smile which I was so instantly destined to see effaced for ever: for as I held back the door on the right, to allow the precedence of entering, the mortal bullet was sped by the vilain, who had (as was afterwards proved) long stationed himself on the spot to watch for his victim, and commit the unholy murder. It is an extraordinary fact (and I leave it to be explained on any system of moral or physical sensation) that though so near Mr. Perceval at this moment that I could have touched him, and if the ball had passed through him it must have struck me, yet I did not hear the report of the pistol, but only saw a wreath of smoke mount from the place. In the first confusion, indeed, no one of the many individuals present precisely knew what had really happened, and it was the fall of the martyr of assassination only that developed the nature of the attrocious deed. On receiving the wound, the unfortunate gentleman fell almost back towards his left, against the angle formed by the door and the wall, exclaiming very faintly, 'O my God!' the last words he ever uttered; for immediately, as if moved by an innate impulse to seek for safety in the house, he made an effort to rush forward, but merely staggered a few paces, and dropped down on the spot. I observed Mr William Smith, the Member for Norwich, Lord Francis Osborne (I think), a Mr. Phillips, and several other persons, hasten to raise him up; there was an effusion of a little blood on the mouth, and the pale features bore the stamp of heath. The body was carried into the Speaker's room by the opening on the left. This was the dreadful work of not more than fifteen seconds; and, during the same period (having first run forward to render any assistance to Mr. Perceval, in which I was anticipated by the instant interposition of the parties I have just mentioned), my attention was directed to the assassin by a gentleman (whom I since knew to be Mr. Eastaff, of the Vote-Office at the door of which he stood) pointing out Bellingham, and exclaiming, 'That is the murderer!' He had, with apparent calmness, retired from the fatal spot, and was sitting down upon the bench on the hither side of the fire-place, when I arrested him by the collar.* This was no act of which to be vain, for he neither offered resistance, nor seemed for a time to regard what was passing about him. His breast was stripped open, and a second pistol (loaded), and other things, were taken from his person, by Mr. Dowling and others. Of these, the manuscript copy of his petition of grievances in Russia, and the want of redress for which led to his insane rage, is in my possession, identified by the initials of Joseph Hume, to be produced, if requisite, at a future
I also possess a common-looking, but
opera-glass, found upon him, with
several preceding nights, made
Mr. Perceval's personal
of

country since the assassination of the Duke of Buckingham by Felton, and still more unparalleled in moral atrocity, I have little to add. The rapidity with which the news flew to every part of the Metropolis, and thence throughout the country, could hardly be reconciled with possibility; and the extraordinary agitation which every where prevailed, looked more like the convulsion of an empire than the loss of one man, however exalted and beloved. But his virtues had made all the world his friends, except the wretch who shed his blood; and his death was bewailed with a more unanimous and sensible sorrow than is usually given to the fate of those, the brightest and the best, who shine in times of political struggle; and reach the gaol of political ambition.

* "I am again particular, because, in the testimony at the trial of a gallant General, Gascoyne, who came from a committee-room above, and through long passages, as well as through the House into the lobby, he spoke of having rushed forward and seized Bellingham, as if no one had preceded him. Now, this was not only impossible, from the distance at which he was when the crime was committed, but I remember well that Sir Charles Long (the present Lord Farnborough), Mr. Vincent Dowling, and Mr. Burgess, the solicitor, of May-Fair, were all about the person of the assassin for (under such circumstances) a considerable time before the General came up. Mr. Dowling, especially, had collared Bellingham on the opposite nearly simultaneously with myself, and Mr. Burgess snatched the instrument of death from his hand; and it was the place of the former which General G. took, while he, Mr. Dowling, came in front to search the pockets and person of the prisoner. She individuals I have named are alive to testify the correctness of this statement; and that it is only now given to the public is owing to the persuasion that it might have produced a very injurious effect if promulgated at the time. For the plain truth is, if Bellingham's acute Counsel had been aware of the circumstances, so as to cross-examine the evidence, it is not improbable they might have very seriously embarrassed the Jury, notwithstanding the notoriety of the murder; since it is on the evidence adduced, alone, that a criminal can be found guilty. In concluding this note, I am far from desiring to impute the blame of deliberate falsheood to any one; the consternation that prevailed might well excuse emperfection of memory, and the blending of after hearsay with what was actually seen and done. And, besides, all the chief facts were substantially true; though, as far as person and manners were concerned, the way in which they were substantiated on the trial was grossly erroneous, as must be seen whenever the examinations, previous to committing Bellingham to prison, are lent to history."—*Times, Jan. 7.*

AN ANECDOTE.

(*From the New Monthly Magazine for Oct.*)

In Moscow all sorts of churches exist, and amongst these is a church, for it cannot be called a mosque, for Tartar worship. I attended on Friday; as they had no minah to call the pious at the hour of prayer, the Imaun mounted a wall, and stood in a so tering situation, exhorting the people with "Allah is God!—come to prayer, come to prayer. Prayer is to be preferred to sleep," in a loud and singing voice. On my approach the door was opened; but as I did not seem inclined to relinquish my warm boots on a day when the thermometer was at ten degress below Zero, a compromise was made, on condition that I would not spit upon the floor. To this I eadily consented, and was provided with a bench in a quiet corner of the church.

On the entrance of a Tartar he immediately relinquished his boots, and stood upon a carpet with his face towards Mecca; he then prostrated himself three times—some continued this for about ten minutes; they then put their hands upon their eyes, and then the thumbs, with the hand extended

at the Tartar church above mentioned: here the coffin (if it can be called one) was placed on the Mecca side of the church, but outside of it, and the Tartars took up a pious but a wet situation on the ground in its rear. I endeavoured to get a better sight of the ceremony by advancing in front of the coffin, but my old friend the Imaun waved respectfully to me, intimating that I was not to stand between the corpse and Mecca. The priest said a short prayer in a hurried tone, when the bearers again seized the coffin and trotted it away to its final destination. The Tartars entered the church, and prayed in good earnest for about ten miuntes. Then, on they came towards the Tartar burial ground, on droskas as before. The ground destined for this purpose is about four wersts from the city, to the Northward of the Smolensko road; and for once in my life I was not asked for my passport in passing a Russian barrier.

The burial ground commands a very fine view of Moscow and the surrounding country, and the day was particularly fine and clear. The grave was dug in the direction of Mecca, and braided at the bottom like a coffin. The Tartars having formed themselves into a semicircle in the rear of the Mullah and the Imaun, the corpse was taken from the box; it was wrapped in rich shawls, and perfumed with myrrh; it had been embalmed so well that no taint of corruption reached me. The body was very shortly uncovered to the last sheet, and was placed by the priest himself in the grave, with the feet towards Mecca. The priest then sat down in his former position, and the scene became uncommonly interesting. The droska-drivers occupied the left of the grave. My party, with a Russian butcher or two, with some little children, the right, and the Faithful the centre, each of whom, on the priest having placed the corpse, kissed some earth and threw it in the grave. A dead silence lasted about two minutes, which was broken by the priest, who, assisted by the Imaun, sung the prayers in a most discordant voice and a nasal intonation. The hands of all were then held as if reading a book, the hands representing the book; and the ceremony ended by the Tartars stroking each his face and beard.

DISASTROUS OCCURRENCE.

A letter from Pont-a-Mouson, in the department of Meurthe, says that on the 7th of Nov., a living man was interred in that city; and the *Courier de la Mosella*, of the 19th, gives the following particulars on the subject:—"An officer on half-pay, who resided at Pont-a-Mousson, fell into a profound lethargy, and it appears that he was burried at the expiration of only 36 hours, in violation of the regulations which exist upon the subject of interments, as they direct that 48 hours should elaps. When the usual prayers were finished, the body was taken to the cemetary where it was to be burried, but the mourners had hardly retired, and the grave was but half filled up, when stifled sounds were heard to proceed from the coffin, and the grave-diggers were dreadful alarmed. One of them, instead of giving immediate assistance himself, ran to the Commissary of Police and the wrteched victim was left for three quarters of an hour. When the coffin was at length opened, the unfortunate officer was found with one hand at the back of his head, and the blood was issuing from his mouth. The medical man who attended endeavoured to bleed him, but only a few drops of blood issued. He then

wickshire); 30th (or Cambridgeshire); 40th (or 2d Somersetshire); 48th (Northampton); 49th (or the Princess Charlotte of Wales); 66th (Berkshire); 73d, and 98th.—The 3d, or Buffs, and the 48th, the Colonelcies of which remain vacant, are at present serving in the East Indies, and are therefore, more lucrative commands than those regiments which are stationed in other parts of the globe.

MISCELLANEA.

Died, at the Derry Infirmary, on the 19th ult, Jane Donnel, aged 106 years When a girl of 15 years, she crossed the river Foyle on the ice, in 1739 (the great frost which continued for three months) from Glendermott, where she had purchased a wheel, which was the companion of her journey to America in 1800, from whence she returned in 1807, with the same wheel, being all her furniture; and in consequence of a fall in 1808, she become an invalid, and was admitted into the infirmary, where she has been occasionally an inmate up to the last.

Mr. Wilkinson, the English banker, whose talent and large capital have been employed at Paris in several great financial operations, died suddenly there a few days ago, at an English party, shortly after having been admitted to a private audience with Prince Polignac.

Died on the 24th ult, at his seat, Pewsey, Wilts, Admiral Sir George Montague, G. C. B., aged 79. This officer stood second on the list of Flag officers and had been 66 years in the Naval service. Sir G. was educated in the Naval Academy in the Portsmouth Dock-yard, and in 1779 commanded the Pearl frigate, of 700 tons and in her, captured the Spanish frigate Santa Monica, of 900 tons, after an action of two hours, in which the Spaniard lost 83 men killed and wounded. He served the whole of the American War, and was employed in the Spanish Armament in 1790, in the Hector of 74 guns, which Ship he commanded in the beginning of the French Revolutionary War. In 1794 he hoisted his flag in the Channel Fleet; and from the summer of 1803 to the end of 1808, he was the Port Admiral at Portsmouth.

Grand Metropolitan Cemetery.—We have seen the plans of the pyramid, which is to form the principal feature of this novel undertaking. It is intended to be a progressive work proportionate to the annual demand for burial. When finished, it will be capable of receiving no less than five millions of individuals, being somewhat larger in its dimensions than the celebrated Pyramid of Egypt—simple in form, sublime in effect, and curious in its arrangement. Its area will be surrounded by a terrace walk, inclosed by a wall thirteen feet high; and the ground within this enclosure to the base of the pyramid is to be tastefully laid out for private tombs and monuments, in the style of the famous cemetery of Père la Chaise, near Paris. It will present an object of extraordinary grandeur to the metropolis. A large drawing of the design is exhibiting at the Royal Repository, at Charing-cross, explanatory of the theory, which appears capable of any extension that may be required. We may, probably, refer, to this subject on a future occasion.—*London University Magazine for October.*

View on the Bosphorus.—As you ascend the Bosphorus from Constantinople, Buyukdere presents itself on the left, or European side, at the broadest part of the channel, and at the distance of about four miles from the "blue Symplegades," which classical rocks are concealed under the Thracian shore, whilst the widening expanse of the Euxine sea beyond them meets the eye from particular points, and looks nearly always dark, cloudy, and cold. The Turkish name of Buyukdere, or "The Great Valley," is applicable, for it is by far the widest and most open on the channel, although its greatest width, which is at its